THE RUTHERFORD STAR.

Published every Saturday.] Be sure you are right and then go ahead.---Davy Crocket. [By J. B. Carpenter, Ed. & Pro.

VOL. II. RUTHERFORDTON, N. C., SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1867. NO. 4.

THE
RUTHERFORD STAR,
Published every Saturday,
BY
J. B. CARPENTER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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(A Regular Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Science,)

HAS REMOVED TO RUTHERFORDTON, where he will continue the practice of his Profession in all its branches—and at reasonable prices. He has made himself familiar with the late improvements in Dentistry, and hopes by honesty and faithfulness in the performance of every operation intrusted to his care, to give entire satisfaction. Terms cash. A limited quantity of corn, flour and bacon taken in exchange for work.

mch2tf.

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Is the CHEAPEST weekly paper in the world; nearly every page is filled with reading matter of the most choice and interesting character. Terms, 25 cents a year, or five copies to one address, 15 cents each. [just the cost of the paper at wholesale.] Subscribe for it now and perhaps you will receive it for five years GRATIS. Address—Advertiser, Pinn Bush, Orange Co, N. Y. [Editors inserting this notice will receive a copy one year.]

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NO. 91. A. F. M.

MEETS regularly in their Hall in Rutherfordton, on the 4th Monday night in each Month and Tuesday night of Court weeks. Transient brethren invited to attend.

J. L. RUCKER, W. M.

J. B. Carpenter, Sec'y Pro tem.

TO CONSUMPTIVES,

The advertiser, having restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS; all Throat and Lung Affections, The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription, FREE, by return mail, will pleas address

REV EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings Co., New York
no. 48,—1y.

$90 A MONTH !—AGENTS wanted for six entirely new articles, just out addre O, T. GAREY, City Building Biddefor Main, no6—1y

Hard Shells,

Several cases of importance were tried in the Person county Superior court in North Carolina, last week, one of which was "a fight" between two preachers in the pulpit over the Bible—they didn't exactly fight but had a scuffle over the book. They were both "hard shells"—one (Oakley) about 67, and the other (Ragland,) about 37. Brother Oakley, from some cause, stopped preaching to a congregation he had served seven years, and positively refused to play "upon a harp of a thousand strings" again for the comfort of that church, whereupon it called brother Ragland. Ragland preached there several times' and it seems, as soon as he finished his discourse, the spirit as often moved brother Oakley to rise and preach also; but the congregation invariably left him to preach to the walls and three excommunicated brethren.

Finally, on one occasion, when Ragland was fulfilling an appointment, Oakley ascended the pulpit with him and seized the church Bible which he was allowed peaceable possession of until the time arrived for Ragland to preach, when he wrestled it from the former's grasp. Oakley retired immediately from church, and subsequently Ragland was prosecuted for the offence. The State Attorney (Settle,) Hon. John Kerr, and C: S. Winstead, Esq., appeared for Oakley, and Hon. Wm: A, Graham and T. B Venable, Esq., for the defendant.—The State Attorney thought it a most disgusting case; and so disgraceful on on both sides that he declined to argue it; he had no idea of settling such a difficulty for the church; the court house was not the place to settle church squabbles, and he was not the man to undertake it. He administered a wholesome rebuke to both parties. Mr. Graham defended his client handsomely, and contended that his conduct had not been unbecoming a gentleman. Judge Kerr replied, and the case was given to the jury, which returned a verdict in Ragland's favor.—Danville Times.

Popping the Question,

They were sitting side by side,
And she sighed, and then he sighed;
Said he, "My darling idol,"
And he idled, and then she idled;
'You are creation's belle,"
And she bellowed, and he bellowed;
"O'er my soul there's come a weight,"
And he waited, and then she waited,
"Your hand I ask, so bold I've grown,"
And she groaned, and he groaned;
"You shall have a private gig,"
And she giggled, then he giggled;
Said she, "My dearest Luke,"
And he looked, and she looked;
"I'll have thee if thou wilt,"
And he wilted, and then she wilted.

—A little girl of three years was saying her prayers, not long since, when her little brother, about four years old came up s'yly behind and pulled her chair. Without moving her head she paused and said, "Please, Lord, excuse me a minute while I kick Herby."

☞ It was an apt answer of a young lady who, being asked where was her native place, replied, "I have none; I am the daughter of a Methodist minister."

Bothering A Witness.

About twenty years ago, when Franklin Pierce and the present Senator Clark stood at the Hillsborough bar, in New Hampshire, there was on the docket a celebrated suit called the "Horse Case." This action was brought by Smith and Jones, livery-stable keepers, against one White, to recover the value of a pair of horses alledged to have been killed by the defendant while conveying an insane man to the Asylum at Concord. There was a plenty of proof that the horses died soon after their arrival there; but the defendant took the ground that they died of disease and not from being overheated, and that a sufficient time had been allowed them to travel that distance with ease. Then it became necessary to show the jury the time of starting and the time of arrival. Many citizens were brought forward, among them a tall, bony slab-sided, lankly sleepy-looking fellow, who officiated as hostler at the stable, I give you the substance of the concluding portion of the examination:

"What time, sir, did I understand you to say it was when the horses were driven up to the stable?"

"Just as I was going to dinner."

"What time was it when you went to dinner the day before—by the clock?"

"Just twelve."

"To a minute sir?"

"Yes, sir."

What time was it when you went to dinner that day—by the clock?"

"Just twelve."

"To a minute?"

"Yes, sir,"

"What time did you go to dinner the day before that—by the clock?"

"At twelve."

"To a minute, sir?"

"Yes, sir,"

"Now, sir, will you be good enough to tell the jury what time you went to dinner three months before the last date—by the clock?"

"At twelve?"

"To a minute, sir?"

"That is all, sir," replied the counsel, with a gleam of satisfaction on his face and a glance at the jury, as much as to say, "That man has settled his testimony, gentlemen." And so we all thought till, just as he was leaving the stand, he turned to his questioner with a curious comical expression on his face, and drawled out, "That 'ere clock was out o' hilter, and has stopped at twelve for the last six months." There was a general roar in the gallery where I sat. Mr. Clark sat down, and I noticed that the judge had to use his handkerchief just then.

☞ The Boston Herald tells a story of a widow who, by the aid of a medium, summoned to her presence the shade of her departed husband when the following edifying conversation ensued:

Wife—Is this the spirit of my dear husband? Answer—It is. Wife—will you forgive me for my wickedness towards you while on earth? Answer—Yes. Wife—Are you more happy now than you were when living? Answer—Much happier. Wife—Do you desire to return to earth? Answer—No! Wife—Where are you? Answer—In h—ll! Exit bereaved widow.

Evidently a very jocular ghost.

Important Order from Major Gen. Sickles,

We have just received, for publication, the following important order of Genera Sickles,

HEADQU'RS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT
CHARLESTON, S. C., May 30, 1867.
GENERAL ORDERS, No. 32.

I. Any citizen, a qualified voter according to the requirements of the "Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2nd, 1867, and the Act supplementary thereto. passed March 23d 1867, is eligible to office in the provisional government of North and South Carolina. All persons appointed to office will be required to take the oath prescribed by the Act aforesaid, and to file the same, duly subscribed and sworn, with the Post Commander.

All citizens assessed for taxes, and who shall have paid taxes for the current year, are qualified to serve as jurors. It shall be the duty of the proper civil officers charged with providing lists of jurors, to proceed within their several jurisdictions, without delay, and ascertain the names of all qualified persons and place them on the jury-lists, and from such revised lists all jurors shall be hereafter summoned and drawn in the manner required by law.

III. All citizens are eligible to follow any licensed calling, employment or vocation, subject to such impartial regulations as may be prescribed by municipal or other competent authority, not inconsistent with common right and the Constitution and laws of the United States.—The bond required as security shall not exceed the penal sum of one hundred dollars. One or more sureties, being citizens and worth in the aggregate double the amount of the bond, over and above just debts, will be sufficient,

IV. The mayors of cities and other municipal and town officers, and all sheriffs, magistrates and police forces, are required to be vigilant and efficient in maintaining order; and in the discharge of their duties they will be expected to cooperate with the military authorities.

V. Post Commanders may summon to their aid whenever the ordinary means at their disposal shall not be sufficient to execute their orders, such of the civil officers and as many of the citizens within the territorial limits of the military post as may be necessary; and the neglect or refusal of any person to aid and assist in the execution of the orders of the commanding officer will be deemed a misdemeanor punishable by such fine and imprisonment as may be imposed by a military tribunal, approved by the Commanding General.

VI. No license for the sale of intoxicating liquors in quantities less than one gallon or to be drank on the premises, shall be granted to any persons other than an inn-keeper; the number of such licenses shall be determined and the fees to be charged for each license shall be prescribed and collected by the municipal or town authorities and appropriated exclusively for the benefit of the poor. If any person shall be found drunk on the premises where liquor is sold the licence may be revoked by any magistrate.

The tax imposed by the internal revenue laws of the United States is an additional charge, and does not excuse the party from the observance of local regulations nor exempt him from the payment of such other licence fees as may be imposed by municipal or other competent authority.

VII. All contracts hereafter made for the manufacture, sale or transportation, storage or insurance of intoxicating liquors shall, within this Military District, be deemed and treated against public policy, and no civil action, suit or proceeding for the enforcement of any such contract shall be entertained in any court.

VIII. In public conveyance, on railroads, highways, streets or navigable waters, no discrimination because of color or caste shall be made and the common right of all citizens therein shall be recognized and respected. The violation of this regulation will be deemed a misdemeanor and render the offender liable to arrest and trial by a military tribunal to be designated by the Commanding General, besides such damages as the injured party may sue for and recover in the civil courts.

IX. The remedy by distress for rent is abolished. Where lands are leased or let out for hire or rent, cotton corn or other produce of the same, when severed from the land, may be impounded; but the same shall not be removed. Any cotton, corn or other produce so impounded, shall be held as security for the rent or hire so claimed, and may be sold in satisfaction of any judgment for the same: Provided, That any satisfaction claim for labor bestowed upon the cultivation of such cotton, corn or other produce, shall in no case be postponed to any demand for rent or hire; but to the extent of such claim for labor, there shall be a lien on such cotton, corn and other produce having preference over any claim for rent or hire.

By command of
Major Gen. D. E. SICKLES.
J. W. CLOUS,
Capt. 38th U. S. Infantry,
A. D. C. & A. A, A, G,

"A negro woman is living in Memphis, who remembers seeing Washington in his cocked hat, knee-buckles, short pants and blue coat."[Ex.

There is one hero who claims to have nursed Washington's granpa. Another who saw him make Cornwallis tote his valise. There was another who came to this country when the Mississippi was so narrow that you could walk across it on a plank. And another, still more ancient, who toted water to the boys when they were digging it out. But these ancient darkies have, with few exceptions, disappeared with the war. We hear of one registered in West Baton Rouge, who claims to have been a man grown when the Richmond Theatre burned up, and he says that was either was either two or three hundred years ago, he don't remember which.—[Advocate.

☞ Two gentlemen of the bar were wending their way home one night, when one was nabbed by the Charlies and put in the lock up. A friend on learning the mishap, asked the other why he did not bail him out. "Bail him out!" said the toper, "you couldn't pump him out."

BRENIZER, KELLOGG & PETERS,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Brenizer, Kellogg & Co.

Greensborough, N. C.

CORRECTED BY BRENIZER, KELLOGG & PETERS

Buying Rates for Southern Bank Notes.

NORTH CAROLINA,

Bank of N.Carolina	45	Bank of Thomasvill	45
Bank of Cape Fear	24	Bank of Fayetiville	8
Bank of Charlotte	23	Bank of Clarendon	3
Bank of Lexington	9	Bank of Yanceyville	6
Bank of Lexington at Graham	22	Miners' and Planters' Bank	27
Bank of Roxboro'	45	Farmers' Bank o Greensboro'	25
Bank Wadesboro'	22	Commercial Bank of Wilmington	20
Bank of Wilmington	20	Merchants Bank of New Bern	50
Bank of Commerce	13	Greensboro' Mutual	6
Bank of Washington	7		

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Bank of Camden	38	Merchants Bank of Cheraw	12
Bank of Charleston	18	Peoples Bank of Charleston	42
Bank of Chester	12	Planters Bank of Fairfield	6
Bank of Georgeton	15	Planters and Mechanic Bank	17
Bank of Hamburg	15	South Western R. R. Bank	25
Bank of Newbery	40	State Bank, Charleston	7
Bank of S. Carolina	7	Union Bank, Charleston.	52
Bank of the State of South Carolina	6	South Carolina Treasury Notes	90
Comercial Bank of Columbia	2		
Exchange Bank of Columbia	12		
Farmers and Exchange Bank	1		

New York Exchange at par

Wholesale & Retail

HOUSE,

AT

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

—:o:—

THE Undeasigned, well known to several Merchants of Rutherford County, respectfully inform all engaged in Merchandize, that they are receiving a complete, and well assorted Spring Stock, consisting of DRY GOODS in all its branches.

CLOTHING,

GROCERIES,

SHOES & BOOTS,

LEATHER,

HARD-WARE,

&c., &c.

together with a good many other articles all of which they will sell as low as can be sold.

Our Store is on the right hand side of the Street leading from the Square to the Court House, and is the first Dry Goods Store on that side of the street.

Give us a call and satisfy yourself.

WITTKOWSKY & RINTELS.

March 16, 1867. no 41-tf.

BEAUTY!

AUBURN, GOLDEN, FLAXEN & SILKEN CURLS

PRODUCED by the use of Prof. DE BREUX LE CHEVEUX. One application warranted to curl the most straight and stubborn hair of either six into wavy ringlets, or heavy massive curls. Has been used by the fashionables of Prais and London with the most greatifying results. Does no injury to the hair. Price by mail, sealed and postpaid. $1 Desariptive Circulars mailed free. Addres BERGER, SHUTTS & CO., Chemist, No, 285 River St. Troy, N. Y. Sole Agents for the United States. [no 38-1y.—s&co,

NOTICE.

THOSE Indebted to the late firm of SEAGLE & SEAGLE by note or accoun are requested to come forward and make settlement without delay with the Undersigned.

PHILIP SEAGEL.

dec 9, no,-36. Surviving Partner.

THE STAR.

J. B. CARPENTER

EDITOR.

SATURDAY, JUNE 15.

☞ WM. H. BERNARD is our authorized Agent, to receive and receipt for Subscriptions and Advertisement at Wilmington N. C.

The Issue.

The Republican Party and go in the Union, or the Rebel Party and stay out. Which will you support?

We publish elsewhere, the proceedings of the Republican State Executive Committee. It will be seen that the Committee passed a resolution calling upon the people to hold primary meetings and select delegates to the Convention to assemble in the City of Raleigh on the first Wednesday in September next.

We stated some time ago, in an article headed "The Raleigh Progress," that the Progress said that the Wilmington Republican Associatian utterly repudiated the action of the Republican Convention of March 27th. The Greensboro Register assailed the MEN who took PART in THAT Convention, but says nothing against the Platform. The only objection urged by the Wilmington Republican Association and the Greensboro Register, against the action of the March Convention is, that it was an unauthorized body, with no authority from the people whatever. The Platform is endorsed by the Wilmington Association and the Greensboro Register as being sound and truly Republican. Hence. it will be readily seen that the only difference existing among the Republicans is, not what has been done, only that it was done by men unauthorized from the people.

Believing that these differences can be settled satisfactorily to all parties, and desiring nothing but the good of the people, and the speedy return of the State to the "Old Mansion," the chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee called the Committee together for the purpose of devising means by which every Republican in the State can work harmoniously together and all for the same great and glorious end—the speedy return of the State to the Union. After much discussion and a pleasant and free isterchange of views, the Committee decided to issue a call for a Convention. The delegates to be chosen in primary meetings by the people and to assemble in the city of Raleigh on Wednesday the 4th of September next.

Too much praise cannot be accorded to the Committee for their prompt and decisive action in this matter. They have shown a willingness to do all in their power to secure concord, harmony and unity among the Republicans of the State. We have no doubt but the Convention will be well attended and that great good will result therefrom. We appeal to our friends to hold meetings, and select the wisest, truest and ablest men to represent them in this Convention. The assembling of this body will be just after the registration of voters has been completed and on the eve of the election of delegates to the Convention to be held under the Sherman bill. Let EVERY county be represented. A full interchange of views of men from every county in the State, may, and we trust will be the means of securing a glorious triumph for the Republican party in the coming election for delegates to the Convention to be held under the Sherman bill. In our opinion, ALL depends upon who are elected to the Convention. It is worse than folly to suppose we will be taken back into the Union, unless we go back Republican end foremost. The secession- copperhead-Johnson party can NEVER restore this State to the Union unless the Republican party should cease to control the country. Hence it is that we announce the issue to be: The Republican and go in the Union, or the rebel party and stay out. We trust every Republican. both white and colored will spare no effort to have EVERY county represented in September next. There is no safety for the State out of the Union, and there is no way by which we can be restored except through the Republican party. We call upon every Republican to commence the good work at once. Canvass your county; post your friends; nominate and elect no man to any office who cannot increase the strength of the party. In this way the success of the Republican party is certain. So mote it be.

On Monday last quite an excitement was created by the report being circulated that James T. Fowler, of Pea Ridge Union District, S. C., had poisoned his wife and was trying to make his escape.

Fowler stayed two or three days some five or six miles from this place with some of his old acquaintances. On Monday night parties came in pursuit of him confirming the report that he had poisoned his wife. Fowler is supposed to be trying to make his way to Tennessee, by way of Hendersonville and Waynesville, as he has relatives at both places.

The description we got of Fowler is that he is about 24 or 25 years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, weighs about 140 pounds, has dark hair, blue eyes and rather dark complected, was dressed in a light mixed homespun jeans suit, coat vest and pants, black wool hat, brogan shoes with copper rivets in eye seam.

Our exchanges in Hendersonville, Asheville, and East Tennessee might aid in his capture by copying the above.

W. C. & R. R. R.

We are glad to announce that this road has reduced the fare from $3 50 to $2 50 from Cherryville to Charlotte. This is a move in the right direction, and will no doubt prove a benefit as the extravagant fare charged heretofore was fast driving the traveling public from this road. We also learned that the Superintendant is having the road put in better condition and we hope soon to be able to announce that the road is safe to travel on.

They have changed the schedule on the road. The trains will arrive hereafter at Cherryville on Mondays and Saturdays at o'clock, A. M., and Tuesdays and Thursdays at P. M, and depart Mondays and Saturdays at M. and Wednesdays and Fridays at

FINE BUGGIES.

We had the pleasure of examining some very fine specimens of buggies, carriages, &c., manufactured by Mr. Joshua Trotter, at Charlotte. Persons in need of such articles would do well, when visiting that place, to give him a call, as we are satisfied that he can please them as to quality and price.

COUNTY COURT.

This body adjourned Thursday evening. We noticed but few persons present during the term, and that little business of note was transacted.

The will case of Pinner's propounders and Grosses caveators was the only case of any importance. After a full hearing of the evidence, the jury decided that the paper writing submitted was the last will and testament of Ei Gross, from which decision the caveators appealed to the Superior Court.

GEN. SICKLES ORDER.

On the first page of our paper to-day will be found a very important order from Gen. Sickels.

See the advertisement of Messrs. Stenhouse, Macauly & Co. This is a reliable firm and possess superior advantages for the transaction of business in their line. We gave them a call when in Charlotte a few days since. They have on hand a lot of groceries which we found cheap enough for the times.

Special attention is called to the advertisement of the New York publishing Company, 145 Nassau steet, New York, who publish a variety of works that are worthy of notice. They are full of instruction, and are at such low prices as to place them within reach of all. Their "California Golden Pen" is selling rapidly—$1 per gross, by mail. Send for samples of their illustrated descriptive catalogue.

"What is whiskey bringing?" inquired a dealer. "Bringing women and children to want," was the appropriate answer.

Reconstruction.

The Republican Congressional Committee at Washington, has just issued a pamphlet containing the reconstruction acts, with an Address to the Southern States, setting forth the policy of Congress in regard to restoration.

We publish the Address below in full. Let the discontented and those who are still rebellious read and ponder. The terms NOW presented are the best we will ever get while this government is controlled by the Republican party.

Read and hand to your neighbor.—The next bill passed by Congress, if the Sherman bill fails, will be to reduce these States to territories and confiscate the land of every rebel and traitor. Mark the prediction. The Address says:

"The preceding acts of Congress were designed as measures of beneficence and restoration, and not of revenge or punishment. They are measures looking to the restoration of the Union in the spirit of justice and upon the basis of equality. Slavery has passed away, and it only remains to destroy its spirit and to crush the institutions which it established and nurtured. The Republican party expects and desires the restoration of the Union, but upon such terms and conditions only as shall render it impossible for its enemies to renew the civil war or to involve the country in sectional strife. It will be true to its friends in the South without regard to color or previous condition The Republican party is the party of freedom and progress. It is its purpose to aid in securing for the South freedom of speech, a free press, and a system of free schools. These desirable results will be sought through the action of Congress as far as possible; but our main reliance must be upon the wisdom and virtue of the people of the respective States. By the acts of the 2d of March, and of the 23d of March, 1867, provision is made for the enjoyment of the right of voting by all male citizens, twenty-one years of age, except those who have been convicted of felony and a small class of rebels who are excluded from office by the third article of the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

The negroes of the South by the measures of the Republican party, as expressed in those acts of Congress, are elevated to the full and equal rights of citizens of the States to which they belong, and of the country which hereafter will recognize no distinctions on account of race or color. The nation is indebted to the negro race for services rendered during the late war; the negro race is indebted to the country, controlled in its policy by the Republican party, for the emancipation of the race from slavery, and now, by these acts of Congress, for its elevation to a position of equality. From these reciprocal services arise mutual obligations and duties.

The nation can no longer hesitate. It will at once, and freely, concede to the colored race every political and public right that is enjoyed by any class of citizens The negroes, on their side, cannot hesitate to support the party and the principles by whose labors and influence their redemption has been accomplished. Thus, by this natural and necessary union of forces in the South and throughout the whole country, peace, progress and prosperity are secured.

Nor is there in these suggestions any food for hostility between the races.—The wants of a black man and the wants of a white man are precisely the same; their interests are the same. Especially is this true of the laboring classes. The laboring man, whether white or black, needs the protection of law. He needs the ballot as the means by which he secures equal laws and the just administration of them. By the ballot he rebukes or, rejects unfaithful public servants. By the ballot he arraigns and condemns corrupt or tyranical judges. By the ballot he organizes and maintains schools for the education of his children, and inspires the police and magistrates with due respect for his personal and family rights. While the measures of Congress extend this great right to a new and numerous class of men, there is no invasion of the rights of others. The white people of the South, with a few exceptions, comparatively, are to enjoy just and equal political rights and privileges. Freedom has given to the North unexampled prosperity and constantly increasing wealth and power. Freedom and free institutions will secure for the South the same results; but there must be co-operation of the races, and there must be co-operation upon the principles which prevail in the North, and to which the Republican party is fully committed. For more than two hundred years the slaveholding aristocracy of the South originated its policy and controlled its destinies. The result is seen in its exhausted and barren fields, in the condition of its laboring people, white and black, in the relative poverty of the inhabitants of all classes, in the absence of public schools, of commerce, of manufactures and of an enlightened system of agriculture. We then earnestly invite and implore the people of the South of all classes, first, to accept the plan of universal suffrage as the basis of political, educational, and industrial prosperity and power.

The black man will soon prove that he is more to the State as a citizen than he was as a slave. The laborer, whether black or white, with education and culture, will elevate and enrich the community, which, in his ignorance he dishonored and burdened.

Secondly, upon the basis of universal suffrage we urge the people of the South to direct their efforts to the establishment and maintenance of a system of public schools for the education of the children of all classes.

Finally, public policy should stimulate the laboring people to become landowners. The owners of large estates should divide and subdivide their lands and sell them at reasonable rates to those who need them and who can improve them. In the South there is land enough for all, and all who desire should be permitted to obtain homes. This, a common human right, cannot be denied with safety to society. In these measures of

justice we expect and shall welcome the aid of many who formerly were slaveholders and participated in the rebellion.

By the acts herewith presented, it will be seen that Congress reserves to itself full and unrestricted right of judgment whenever a State presents itself for admission into the Union. That right will be exercised fairly and generously even, but yet in the interest of peace and loyalty.

Certain conditions precedent are laid down in these laws. These must be met but beyond these conditions Congress must be satisfied also that the people of the proposed States, respectively, are and are likely to be loyal to the Union by decisive and trustworthy majorities; that the institutions are framed upon the basis of equality, and that they will from year to year and from age to age contribute to the peace, progress and prosperity of the State and of the country.

If the people of the States lately in rebellion shall cheerfully and in good faith reorganize their government upon the principles of the laws passed by Congress, there will then remain no causes of difference between the various sections of the country. The Republican party is hostile to slavery and opposed to its spirit and purposes. If the spirit of slavery is permitted to control the institutions and civilization of the South, there can be no restoration of the Union in fact if there should be in name. The restoration of the Union means the establishment of those relations of friendship between the States of the North and of the South which now subsist between the States of the North. When that moment arrives, as it will soon arrive, if the purposes of Congress are met in a proper spirit by the people of the South, the nation will at once employ its immense resources and power for the development of that region of the country, and in a short period of time not only will the evidences of war have disappeared, but the reorganized States will be in the enjoyment of a degree of prosperity not before experienced.

There can be restoration, conciliation, friendship, and prosperity for all, if the States lately in rebellion rebuild their institutions upon the principles of justice; but if they dwell upon the past, revive and strengthen the hatreds that were engendered by the contests about slavery, if they deny land, education, or equality of rights in any particular to any class of their citizens, then, in some degree, the malign influences of the past and the present will be transmitted to the future."

Meeting of the Republican State Committee of North Carolina.

In response to a call issued by W. W. Holden, the member first named on the Committee, a meeting of the Republican State Committee was held in the Commons Hall, Raleigh, on Wednesday the 5th instant.

On motion, W. W. Holden, of Wake, was appointed Chairman, and J. E. O'Hara, of Wayne, was appointed Secretary.

The Chairman stated in appropriate terms his reasons for summoning the Committee, and referred to the business which would come before it.

The roll was then called, when the following gentlemen answered to their names: W. W. Holden, C. L. Harris, Jas. Font, Taylor, Dr. Eugene Grissom, David Heaton, C. R. Thomas, Daniel R Goodloe, Alfred Dockery, Thomas Settle, Robert P. Dick, Joseph H. Neff, Samuel Forkner, R. W. King, David M. Carter, James H. Harris, G. W. Brodie, Alexis Long, James Jones, John Manuel, W. Cawthorn, John Hyman, H. Eppes, J. E. O'Hara, T. A. Sykes, R. Smith, Alfred Stokes and G. P. Rourke.

Letters were received from John Pool, Lewis Thompson, William A. Smith, E. Williams, H. Unthanks, and Tony Green, expressing regret at their inability to be present, and their desire for the success of Republican principles.

A majority being present the Committee proceeded to business.

The committee was then addressed by Robert P. Dick, Esq, after which, on motion, the doors were thrown open and all republicans were invited to participate in the discussions.

Mr. Tourgee, of Guilford, was introduced by the chairman, and addressed the committee at some length.

Daniel R. Goodloe, Esq., then offered a resolution providing for calling a Convention of delegates of the Republican party.

After considerable discussion, in which Mr. Goodloe, Mr. Heaton, Mr. Taylor, Gen. Dockery, Mr. James H. Harris, Mr. King, Mr. Settle and Mr. Stokes took part, pending the vote on the resolution, the committee adjourned till five o'clock, P. M.

The committee re-assembled at five o'clock, Mr. Holden in the chair.

The discussion of Mr. Goodloe's resolution was resumed, when that gentleman, and Mr. Carter, Mr. Peck, of Wilmington, Dr. Chapin, of Guilford, Col. John T. Deweese, of Wake; Mr. Stokes, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Rouke, Mr. James H. Harris, Gen. Dockery, Mr. Taylor, and Mr. Forkner were heard upon the subject.

Mr. Goodloe's resolution was then adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That this committee recommend that a Convention of the Republican party of North Carolina assemble in Raleigh on Wednesday, the 4th day of September next; and that the people be requested to elect or appoint, through primary meetings, delegates thereto.

The following resolution was also adopted:

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint a committee of five whose duty it shall be to wait upon Gen. Sickles in relation to the appointment of persons to office in this State, and also, with reference generally to the condition of our people and the work of reconstruction.

It was also ordered that the chairman appoint a committee of Finance, to consist of three members.

On motion, the chairman was added to the above committees.

On motion, the proceedings of the committee were ordered to be published in the Standard, with the request that other Republican papers copy.

On motion, the committee adjourned sine die.

W. W. HOLDEN, *Chairman.*
J. E. O'HARA, Secretary.

The chairman announces the following gentlemen as the committee to wait on Gen. Sickles: C. R. Thomas, D. M. Carter, C. L. Harris, James H. Harris, and G. W. Brodie.

And the following as the committee on Finance: Joseph H. Neff, James Font, Taylor, and Alexis Long.

Registers in Bankruptcy.

We learn that the following appointments have been made:

The 1st district has been divided by the Albemarle Sound, and C. C Pool Esq., of Pasquotank appointed for one part, and Col. E. W. Jones, of Washington appointed for the other part.

For the 2d district R. F. Lehman, Esq., of Craven.

For the 4th district John T. Deweese, Esq., of Wake.

For the 5th district Thomas B. Keogh, Esq, of Guilford.

For the 6th district R. F. Broadfield Esq., of Rowan.

For the 7th district Clinton B. Cilley Esq., of Caldwell, for the Eastern half and R. H. Cannon, Esq., of Jackson, for the Western half.

These are good appointments.

1867, JUNE 7th, 1867.

NEW GOODS

RECEIVED

THIS DAY,

AT

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Stenhouse, Macauley & Co.
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BACON,
LARD
TALLOW.
COTTON CLOTH, Striped & Plain.
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EGGS,
&c., &c.
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For sale by.
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Cheap Goods of all kinds at
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no. 4,-tf.

TIN WARE, McArthur & Carpenter have a good supply which they are selling cheaper than the cheapest. no 4.—tf

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GOOD RIO COFFEE at 25 cents a pound at McArthur & Carpenters.
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The advertiser, having restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

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REV EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings Co., New York
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Hair Restorative,

This preparation applied according to directions is

WARRANTED TO RESTORE GREY HAIR

to its original or natural color; it also acts upon **Grey Whiskers** in the same manner.

It is **not a Dye,** and contains **no coloring matter,** nor does it contain any deleterious substance, It cleanses the scalp, promotes the growth, and prevents the falling off of the hair; and as it imparts to the hair and whiskers a rich natural gloss, and has a pleasant fragrance, is a very desirable article

FOR THE TOILET,

PRINCIPAL DEPOT
No. 79 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.
SINGER & STRONG,
Proprietors.
Price $1.

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FOR EVERYBODY.

The following Works are New, Fresh and Instructive. Just what every one wants and will have at the reduced prices.

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ROGUES AND ROGUERIES OF NEW YORK—A work showing up the tricks and traps of great cities, fully exposing the operations of sharpers and rascals of every kind; also exposing all the swindles and humbugs carried on through the mails, or by perambulating and traveling operators. This is the only work of the kind issued. All the new dodges are exposed. Illustrated, 25 cents.

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Rarey's New Method of Horse Training	25cts.
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P. no. 4.—6m.

State of North-Carolina, Rutherford county.

Superor Court of Law Spring Term 1867

Isaac M. McAbee, vs Lucy McAbee. } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Lucy McAbee, the defendant in this case, is a non-resident of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Rutherford Star, a newspaper published in Rutherfordton, for six weeks, notifying said defendant to be and appear at the next term of said court, to be held for said county, at the court house in Rutherfordton, on the 3d Monday in Sept. next, then and there to answer to the premises in this case or it will be heard *exparte* as to him

Witness J. B Carpenter clerk of said court at office in Rutherfordton on the 3d Monday March 1867.

J. B CARPENTER S. C. Clk.

State of North-Carolina. Rutherford county

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW. SPRING TERM. 1867

S. E Crow vs C. Crow } Petition for Divorce

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Cou that C. Crow the defendant in this case s a non-resident of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Rutherford Star, a newspaper published at Rutherfordton, for six weeks notifying said defendant to be and appear at the next term of said Court to be held for said county at the court house in Rutherfordton on the 3d monday in Sept. next then and there to answer the premises in this case or it will be heard *exparte* as to him.

Witness J. B. Carpenter clerk of said court at office in Rutherfordton the 3d monday n March 1867.

J. B. CARPENTER S. C Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. McDowell County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Spring Terms, 1867.

Dr. J. H, Gilkey vs Nathaniel Cuthbertson } Original Attachment levied upon Land

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Nathaniel Cuthbertson, the defendant in this case, is a non-resident of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Rutherford Star, a newspape published in Rutherfordton, for six weeks, notifying the defendant Nathaniel Cuthbertson, to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for said County, at the Court House in Marion, on the 3rd monday in June next, then and there to answer, plead or demur to plaintiffs complaint or judgment pro confesso will be entered against him for plaintiff's demand and the Lands levied upon condemned to sale for the satisfaction of the same.

Witness Alfred M. Finley clerk of said court at office on the 4th Monday in March, 1867.

ALFRED M. FINLEY C. C, CLERK.
no. 49.—6t.

MITCHELL & SUTTLE,
NEW FIRM!!
NEW GOODS!!!

THE Undersigned having formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the Mercantile business in Rutherfordton are now receiving a fresh supply of Goods from New York, consisting of Dry Goods, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Crockery-ware, Hardware, Groceries and Confectioneries, which they offer for sale at low prices for cash or country produce.

H. H. MITCHELL,
G. W. SUTTLE
50—1m

The Square And Compass.

Published in Raleigh, N. C., every Saturday by Joseph G. Hester

Special attention will paid to all orders for the printing of Dimits, Certificates of Membership, Suspension and Expulsion Notice, &c.

We have on hand a lot of Certificates of Membership, printed on Parchment in elegant style, and handsomely encased, which we will sell at New Yok prices. Orders should be addressed to J. G. HESTER,
Raleigh, N. C.

Wanted! Wanted!!

WALNUT, Cherry, Poplar and Pine lumber, for which I will pay the Market price. PHILLIP SEAGEL.
Dec. 9, 1867. no. 36—tf.

WANTED, SOUTHERN BANK NOTES in exchange for Goods, apply at the POST OFFICE.

POETS CORNER.

For the Star.

TO MARY.

Mary do you still remember,
Oh! I never will forget,
When together, through the meadow,
We searched for the violet?
And I waded through the brook, to
Gather water lillies, fair;
And entwined them in the curling
Ringlets of your golden hair.

Mary, do you still think of me?
Do you love me as you did,
When long years ago, together
We played 'neath the locust shade?
And you gave me that love token,
Made by those white, little hands;
And you said I must look at it,
When I grew to be a man.

Mary, it is lying by me!
Ah! my love gifts now are few;
But I look at this one often,
For it makes me think of you.
And it is a lovely picture,
Clearer than e'er pencil drew,
Of that fair face, those soft ringlets,
And those eyes, so bright and blue.

Mary, all the joys and sorrows
Of our childish days have flown;
And now, you to be a woman—
I to be a man have grown;
Still I love you; and I hope you
Love me as you did when we
Played together in the meadow,
And beneath the locust tree.

W.

Another Snake Story.

Some flat-boatmen at Milikens bend, not long since, saw on the bank a long black snake, lazily watching the gradualy lengthening ridge of earth peculiar to the subsoil navigation of the mole.

The little burrower emerged at the root of a tree, and the snake with one lunge captured and swallowed him. The observers of this sad affair thought it was all over with the poor mole, but nothing daunted, perhaps unaware of his perilous situation, he kept on scratching until he came out of the small end of the snake, who feeling suddenly that he had been cheated of a square meal, turned and swallowed him again, with the same result as before.

The Captain of the flat-boat, in every respect a reliable gentleman, informs us that this singular contest was continued for eight hours, with no variation except that the mole as he became better acquainted with the root; made faster time on his trips,

Finally, the snake, completely disgusted with the mole, allowed it to go in peace, and dragging himself to a hickory tree, butted his brains out against its roots. On being opened his "innards from end to end, were found to be as slick and smooth as the inside of a ladie's thimble.

Masons Swearing—It is a fact that many brethren seem entirely to ignore that profane swearing is an offence against the body of Masonry. If the lodge chooses, a brother may be severely disciplined for the habitual use of oaths: and he ought to be. Swearing is the fit expression of human rage, and the most exact interpreter of its real meaning. He who utters the fearful word of damnation against his fellow-man, is giving place to feeling, which, had it the power, would really consign him to hell. Anger is thus not only murder, but murder of the worse kind; it would not only kill the body, but would cast both soul and body into hell. Swering brother, see what your oaths mean! Angry brother, see what your anger means.—

Masonic Tidings.

A Whale Story.

Captain Maloy, of the whaling bark Oscola, has had an adventure which he tells in a private note published in the New Bedford Mercury:

About three hundred miles northwest from St. Nicholas, we saw whales close to the ship, lowered the boats as soon as possible, and soon the second mate struck a whale. In a few minutes the third mate struck and got stove. The whale then went to the second mate, and The first mate then baought the third mate and his crew to the ship. I then sent him off to bring the second mate and his crew to the ship as soon as possible, as I saw the whale was intending mischief. In the meantime, the whale was at work on the starboard boat, and soon made a bad boat of her. After getting all hands no board, the first and second mates, being anxious to try him again, went off, but didn't get a chance to kill him. In fact, they had as much as they could do to keep clear of him, and seeing that he was a dangerous customer I called the boats on board. Not liking the idea of being done by a whale, I concluded to go at him with the ship, got all ready and made for him. Getting near, he turned and came for us, striking the ship on her port bow with his jaw, his head comeing in contact with the cut water, knocking it off, and tearing off considerable copper and sheathing. The shock he gave the ship was heavy, taking some of the men off their feet, and giving them considerable of a fright. Had the whale struck the ship fair he would have gone through her as easily as a cat would through wet paper, About the time he struck I gave him a bomb, but it did not kill him, so I went at him again. This time he did not seem to like the taste of the ship, and so got out of the way as quick as he could, As he passed I gave him another bomb and two lances, but these failed to kill him. Again I tried him but he kept clear of us. It being late. I sent a boat off to make the wreck of the starboard boat secure to the line, to act as a drag, and went after the waist boat now five miles to the leeward.—after getting her on board (it being then dark) I worked to the windward all night, and the next morning saw him again with the wreck of the board still fast to him. At 6. 30 A, M. we lowered two boats, well manned, and went at him. —After a hard tussle, we got him under the care of friends, and took him along-side. He was a very large whale, the largest, I think I ever saw. But he was very poor I got one hundred and fifteen barrels out of him, had he been fat, he would have made one hunderd and fifty barrels easy. His length was sixty-eight feet, spread of flukes, sixteen feet two inches, and length of jaw eighteen feet four inches. I found on cutting him in, that his jaw was badly shattered by raid on our bow. I lost in the fight one boat entire, with all her traps. except the gun and line. in all, twelve oars, one sail, paddles, buckets, tubs, &c.

How to Judge of Flour

Place a thimbleful of flour in the palm of the hand rub gently with the finger of the other hand. If the flour smooths down under the finger, feeling silky and slippery it is of inferior quality though of fancy brand high priced and white of the virgin snow drift. It was either too low ground or made from damaged wheat, perhaps having an unusual per centum of gluten—murdered with dull burs, and will never make good, wholesome bread. But if the flour rubs rough in the palm, feeling like fine sand, and has an orange tint, purchase confidently. *It* will not disappoint you. Such flour, whatever may be its branded reputation though in price it may be at the lowest figue, will make good, light nutritious bread.—Phila. Farmer and Fire-side.

An editor having stated that he never knew a person to be a honorary member of a church, one of his correspondents replies. "Two-third of the members my church are honorary members. They don't come to prayer meeting, the don't attend Sunday School, they don't add to the life of the Church They are honorary members, they are passengers in the Gospel ship—They bear no burden, add no strength. We have their names. You must have been a fortunate man ever, to have been in a church where there were no honorary members.

A Frightful Accident—Thursday afternoon the roof of the Buffalo Union Pudding Mills, in Buffalo New York, ninety by two hundred feet, fell in, burying one hundred men in the depris. Four men were killed and fifteen dreadfully crushed The killed were Charles Milligan, George Pierce, Frederick Fostor, and James Murphy. Milligan, was a native of Philadelphia, aged twenty-eight years, and was employed as a foreman. His remains are horribly mutilated and will be taken to Philadelphia for burial. The Union Iron Works were destroyed by fire last December, and has been rebuilt and the roof being placed in position.

A Horrible Story.

A Ship of Death Floates Into a Port of the She land Islands

Since the time when the Ancient Mariner told the terrble tale of the cause laden ship with her crew of ghastly corpses' no more thrilling story of the sea has been related than that of the whale ship Diana, that recently drifted into one of the Shetland Islands.

A year ago she left the Shetlands on a whaling voyage to the Arctic regions, having on board fifty men. From that time nothing more was heard of her—The friends of those on board became alarmed. Money was raised and premiums offered for the first vessel that would bring tiding of the missing ship but all to no avail. Hope was almost abandoned.

On the 2d of April the people near Rona's Voe, in one of the Shetlands Isles, were startled at seeing a ghastly wreck of a ship sailing into the harbor Battered and ice crushed, sails and cordage cut away, boats and spars cut up for fuel in the terrible Arctic winter her decks covered with dead and dying the long lost Diana sailed in like a ship from Deadman's Land. Fifty men sailed out of Lerwick in her on a bright May morning last year. All of the fifty came back on her on the 2d of April this year; the same, yet how different!

Ten men, of whom the captain was one, lay stiffened corpses on the deck, thirty-five lay helplessly sick, and some dying, two retained sufficient strength to creep aloft, and the other three crawled feebly about the deck. The ship was boarded by the islanders, and, as they climbed over the bulwarks, the man at the wheel fainted from excitement, one of the sick died as he lay, his death being announced by the fellow occupant of his berth feebly moaning 'Take away this dead man." On the bridge of the vessel lay the body of the captain, as it had la in for four months, with nine of his dead shipmates by his side, all decently laid out by those who soon expected to share their fate. The survivors could not bear to sink the bodies of their comrades into the sea, but kept them so that when the last man died the fated ship that had been their common home should be their common tomb. The surgeon of the ship worked faithfully to the last, but cold hunger, scurvy and dysentery were too much for him. The brave old captain was the first victim, and died blessing his men. Then the others fell, one by one, until the ship was tenanted only by the dead and dying. One night more at sea would have left the Diana a floating coffin. Not one of the fifty would have lived to tell the ghastly tale.

Riches Thrust Upon Him.—Some men are born rich, others make themselves rich while a third happy class have riches thurst upon them. Such is the story told of a farmer, one Mr. Sayre, of Lexington, Ky., who made a great hit in spite of himself. It is as follows.

Mr, Sayre lisps a little. Some years since, an overseer of one of his farms told him he needed some hogs on his place, said Mr Sayre:

"Very well go and buy four or five thows and pight right away, and put them on the farm."

The man, accustomed to obey, and that without questioning, asked,

"Shall I take the money with me to purchase with?"

"No, They all know me Thend them here—I'll pay for them, or give yon the money to pay when you get them."

The overseer went his way, and in two weeks, returned, when the following conversation took place:

"Well, Mr. Sayre, I can't get that many pigs. I have ridden all over the country all about, and can get but between eight and nine hundreds"

"Eight or nine hundred what?"

"Eight or nine honored pigs.

"Eight or nine hundred pigth? Who told you to buy that many pigth? Are you a fool?"

"You told me to buy them two weeks since. I have tried to do it."

"Eight or nine hundred pigth? My God! I never told you any thutch thing."

"But you did, you told me to go and buy four or five thousand pigs?"

"I didn't do any thutch a thing! My God! I told you to go and buy four or five thows and their little pigs, and you have done it. I thould thay."

Mr. Sayre had pork to sell next fall. Pork rose, and Mr. Sayre made his pile.

Furniture! Furniture!

THE Subscriber begs leave to announce to the Citizens of Rutherfordton, and vicinity hat he has again opened a

CABINET SHOP,

in Rutherfordton, where he is prepared to do any kind of work in the Cabinet Line.

FURNITURE

of all kinds repaired with neatness and despatch.

Feb. 3. no, 36–tf. PHILLIP SEAGEL.

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Repeating Pistol, Elliot pt No22&33 Cartridge
Vest Pocket Pistol, No 22, 30, 32&41 Cartridge
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Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price six cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical Cure of Seminal Weakness or Spermatorrhea, induced by Self-Abuse, Involuntary Emisrions, Impotency, Nervous Debility and Impediments to Marriage generally. Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By Robert J. Culverwell, M. D., Author of the "Green Book," &c.

The worle-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly paoves from hts own experience that the awful consequencer of Self Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically. This Lecture Will Prove A Boon to Thouse ands and Thousands.

Sent under seal to any address in a plain sealed envelope, on the receipt of six cents, or two pottage stamps. Also Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," paice 25 cents. Address the publishers.

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I propose to publish, in addition to the OBSERVER, a paper with the above tile, which will be the Independant Organ of the H. O. A. and H. K. A.

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